

CHICAGO FIRE.

Forty Acres of Lumber Yards, Etc., Burned Over—Loss, \$300,000.

CHICAGO, July 31.—Fire, supposed to have originated from a spark from a locomotive, started about seven o'clock last evening in the lumber yards just north of the mouth of the Chicago river and fanned by a heavy breeze it spread rapidly, burning over nearly forty acres before it was subdued.

At 8:30 p. m. the indications were that the fire might be one of the most extensive that has occurred in Chicago since the destruction of the most valuable part of the city in October, 1871. It began on the docks of Fitzsimmons & Connell, contractors, and rapidly spread to the lumber yards of E. E. Ayer & Co. and E. E. Whitcomb & Co.

All about the locality where the flames started are vast stretches of valuable lumber piles and manufacturing establishments. The region is known as the north pier and is situated on the north side of the river, not more than a few squares from the site of old Fort Dearborn, the Indian trading post that marked the beginning of Chicago's commercial importance. A wilderness of ships and wharves rendered the place almost inaccessible for fire engines, but the fire boats provided by the city for just such an emergency remedied the difficulty in a measure. The scene of the fire is penetrated by tracks of the Chicago & Northwestern railway, which crosses the river near by for a junction with the Illinois Central and the eastern trunk lines. Skirting the Northwestern tracks are the lumber yards of the Peshtigo Company and H. Paencke & Co.

By ten p. m. the fire was under control, though still burning fiercely. The potent factor in bringing about the result was the lucky circumstance that the wind was blowing directly off shore. The direction of the wind alone saved the shipping and warehouses in the vicinity.

It is estimated that the total loss will exceed \$300,000. The principal losers are: Ayer & Co., \$142,000, partly insured; Fitzsimmons & Connell, \$40,000, no insurance; Chicago & Northwestern railway, \$25,000, on forty cars, and the city of Chicago, \$10,000.

FIRE AT SENECA FALLS.

Destructive Conflagration Caused By a Fire-Trap Building.

SENECA FALLS, N. Y., July 31.—The Pew building, against the erection of which three or four years ago earnest protest was made, fulfilled its mission as a fire trap yesterday morning, and it is feared has also proven a death trap.

Shortly after three o'clock the building, which was directly opposite Hoag's Opera House on Fall street, was discovered to be burning in Sutherland & Squire's restaurant. In a few minutes the entire structure was on fire. At seven o'clock the commercial part of the town was in ashes or in flames.

The Pew building was approachable from but one side, and the atmosphere quickly became so hot that the firemen could not endure it. The splendid Phoenix block, involving the electric light plant, the electric railway plant, the post-office, express office, the Revell printing establishment, the Courier, Sanderson's furniture warehouses and the Western Union telegraph office, succumbed to the flames, and within four hours fifteen stores to the east of the Sheldon block were ruined. At seven o'clock the commercial part of the town was in ashes or in flames. The flames spread across the street to Hoag's Opera House before an hour had passed and that was consumed, with all of Fall street on that side east to the Sheldon block, while on the north side the Co-Operative block was the limit. On State street the flames extended to and included Kellogg's livery stable, but all of his stock was saved.

All three newspapers were burned out and the telephone service suspended. The Western Union is doing business at the railroad station. The Gleason & Baily works were on fire several times, but the flames were kept down with little injury. The fire was under control at nine o'clock, but soon broke out anew in Ledman & Gladki's dry goods store, which is now burning.

ATTACKED BY ROBBERS.

A Brave Engineer and a Fireman Save a Santa Fe Train—Both Wounded.

TRINIDAD, Col., July 31.—The Santa Fe train from the south due here at 1:45 was held up by four men three miles south of Trinidad.

One man stopped the train with a red lantern, and as it stopped three men stepped up to the cab and began firing at Engineer O'Reilly, shooting him twice through the hand and wrist. The fireman, W. M. Hall, has a severe wound in the head.

The engineer put on steam and ran the train to Trinidad and on to Latafia. The wounded fireman is at the Grand Union Hotel.

The shooting began without a word of warning. Engineer and fireman were given no show for their lives. Officers are scouring the mountains.

Incendiary Attempt.

New York, July 31.—An attempt at arson was discovered in the large five-story brick tenement house at No. 114 Willett street, yesterday afternoon, in the rooms of Solomon Warschauer, on the second floor. Twenty-two families live in the house, and adjoining is another building tenanted by a like number. The fire, however, was quickly subdued, when it was found that the floors and rugs had been saturated with benzine. The police are looking for Warschauer.

SUPPRESSION OF RABIES.

Existence of the Malady Depends Solely Upon Its Contagious Principle.

That rabies can be suppressed does not admit of a doubt. Its existence depends solely upon its contagious principle, and it can not arise spontaneously under any conditions, any more than dogs themselves can. Eighteen years ago, through being unable to trace the origin of a case of rabies which occurred under my personal observation at Rochester, Kent, I was of opinion that it might have a spontaneous origin, and this opinion, I may state, was held at that time by several of the leading veterinarians on the Continent (Bouley in France and Roll in Austria.) But soon afterward, on a more careful consideration of its geographical extent, and the result of sanitary police measures in different countries, I arrived at the conclusion that its maintenance was due to its contagion only, and that if this were destroyed there could be no more rabies or hydrophobia. This conclusion I have made known on every possible occasion.

It may also be asserted that though many kinds of creatures can become infected, and may infect each other, yet the dog is the original infector and the chief disseminator, the dissemination being effected by inoculation, in nearly all cases by means of a bite. After inoculation, if it is to be effective, a variable period elapses before the signs of disease manifest themselves; this is the period of latency or incubation, and it may extend from a few weeks to many months, but in the great majority of cases it does not go beyond six months, though there are some recorded in which it has been longer. Twelve months should cover all cases, and, therefore, if dogs could be prevented from biting for that period in this country, and no dogs were allowed to enter from other infected countries, the contagion must perish for lack of renewal, and the scourge would be no more seen or felt. What a blessing to mankind, dogs and other animals this would be! Even the dog worshippers might contrive to understand what a benefit it would confer upon their idol if they would only consider the matter. There would then be no need for all those futile, because partial and temporary, measures which harass dog owners and cause discomfort to dogs, while they have to be repeated incessantly. Nor would man look with grave and deserved suspicion, even amounting to dread, upon a devoted animal companion which he at present allows to be exposed to the risks of infection that will perchance destroy them both. Surely a few months of inconvenience are as nothing when compared with the advantages that would be obtained. Think of the children and adults who would be spared a torturing death in future years! Consider the perpetual abolition of the diabolical muzzle, ye cynophiles, and know that in the days to come dogs might bite and rend to their heart's content without being suspected or accused of madness, or any doubt be entertained as to the innocuousness of their saliva.—George Fleming, in Nineteenth Century.

—Peddler—"Wouldn't you like some mottoes for your house, mum? It's very cheering to a husband to see a nice motto on the wall when he comes home." Mrs. De Jagg—"You might sell me one if you've got one that says, 'Better Late than Never.'"—N. Y. Weekly.

—Ponsby (to tailor)—"I should think you'd be tired standing up all day cutting out garments." Tailor—"I don't mind that. What makes me tired is to be stood up for six months for the payment of a suit of clothes."—Munsey's Weekly.

—He (at breakfast)—"Are you fond of fish balls?" She (from the country)—"O, I don't know; I never attended any." American Grocer.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, July 30.		
CATTLE—Shipping steers...	4 25	4 35
Butchers' steers...	3 90	3 90
Native cows...	2 50	2 50
HOGS—Good to choice heavy...	5 50	5 75
WHEAT—No. 2 red...	88	88 1/2
No. 3 hard...	84 1/2	85
CORN—No. 2...	72 1/2	73
OATS—No. 2...	32	33
RYE—No. 2...	47 1/2	48
WHEAT—Patents, per sack...	1 95	2 15
Fancy...	1 40	1 45
HAY—Baled...	5 00	6 50
BUTTER—Choice creamery...	11	12
CHEESE—Full cream...	9	9 1/2
EGGS—Choice...	8	9
BACON—Hams...	10	11
Shoulders...	8	8 1/2
Sides...	7	7 1/2
LARD...	6 1/2	6 3/4
POTATOES...	90	1 00

ST. LOUIS.		
CATTLE—Shipping steers...	3 80	4 30
Butchers' steers...	3 40	3 90
HOGS—Packing...	5 50	5 90
SHEEP—Fair to choice...	4 00	5 10
FLOUR—Choice...	5 50	4 85
WHEAT—No. 2 red...	91	92 1/2
CORN—No. 2...	41	41 1/2
OATS—No. 2...	35	35 1/2
RYE—No. 2...	50	51
BUTTER—Creamery...	15	16
POKE...	11 00	11 25

CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Shipping steers...	4 00	4 45
HOGS—Packing and shipping...	5 00	5 50
SHEEP—Fair to choice...	4 00	5 50
FLOUR—Winter wheat...	4 40	4 50
WHEAT—No. 2 red...	90 1/2	91
CORN—No. 2...	46 1/2	46 3/4
OATS—No. 2...	35	35
RYE—No. 2...	54	54
BUTTER—Creamery...	16	21
POKE...	12 00	12 25

NEW YORK.		
CATTLE—Common to prime...	4 00	4 60
HOGS—Good to choice...	5 15	4 25
FLOUR—Good to choice...	4 40	5 10
WHEAT—No. 3 red...	90 1/2	1 00
CORN—No. 2...	52	53 1/2
OATS—Western mixed...	42	50
BUTTER—Creamery...	18	24 1/2
POKE...	12 00	13 50

A Very Good Reason.

Druggists who are selling Smith's Tonic Syrup, made by Dr. John Bull, of Louisville, Ky., wonder that its sales increase so rapidly. At first they began to buy a quarter or a half dozen, but found that amount was sometimes sold in a single day, and now they say they are obliged to buy in half gross and gross lots in order to keep a supply on hand. There is a very good reason why Smith's Tonic Syrup should sell so well. There is not much newspaper advertising done, but it advertises itself. Every bottle used is an advertisement, for it does exactly what it is expected to do. It will break up the chills and fever in less time than any other drug. It will prevent and quickly cure colds, influenza, la grippe, etc. In fact, it can be substituted for quinine in every instance, and with better satisfaction, for its effect is more certain and reliable, and it never leaves the unpleasant effects that quinine sometimes does.

—Marion Co. Signal.

"I'm not in it." was the proud remark of the Lemon, with a scornful glance at the circus lemonade.—Lowell Citizen.

CHETOPA, KANSAS, Aug. 23d, 1889. A. T. SHALLENBERGER & Co., Rochester, Pa. Gentles—I enclose you money order for another dozen Malaria Antidote. In our own family we can not do without these pills. They have cured the lung fever, prevented typhoid and chills by their use, and we have not needed a doctor since I have kept the pills for sale—more than two years. I gave them to a two-months-old baby that had chills, half a pill at a dose, and it worked like a charm. The medicine does not sicken the stomach, and does not affect the nerves like quinine.

Truly yours, W. McI. MARTIN.

POLITENESS is characteristic of lawyers. One of their chief delights is to say please.—Binghamton Republican.

Nothing Without Its Sting.

And that, too, in the shape of the heartburn (most abominable of acidities!) after eating, if indigestion, in its chronic form, has you in its clutches. Neither, if it has, can you long expect immunity from biliousness, constipation, its pleasant colleagues, the hideous tripe vying each with each to render your life more miserable. Get Hostetter's Stomach Bitters at once—instant upon the genuine in glass—and use it with rational persistence.

If the boys do not kiss the misses, then the girls will miss the kisses.—Binghamton Leader.

Worth Hundreds of Dollars.

My wife used only two bottles of "Mother's Friend" before her third confinement. Says she would not be without it for hundreds of dollars. Had not half as much trouble as before. Docks Mills, Lincoln Parish, La. Write The Bradford Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga., for further particulars. Sold by all druggists.

It is the man who is too full for utterance who never knows when he is loaded.—Boston Post.

Any man that puts an article in reach of overworked women to lighten her labor is certainly a benefactor. Cragin & Co. surely come under this head in making Dobbins' Electric Soap so cheap that all can use it. You give it a trial.

MANY a man who never speculates in leather frequently takes a flyer in harness.—on the road.

HAVE you read the advertisements of Maher & Grosh, Toledo, Ohio, in this paper and previous issues? If not, better do so. They sell good goods awfully cheap, are perfectly responsible, and will do just as they promise every time.

AN umbrella is a remarkable paradox from the fact that it is at its best when used up.—Philadelphia Press.

WHY don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for sick headache, and all the ills produced by disordered liver. Only one pill a dose.

THE flower of the family is usually born to blush unseen except to the young man favored by her parents.—St. Joseph News.

CRUELTY to children: Seeing them sickly, peevish and cross and failing to give them Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyers, a pleasant candy medicine.

THE youth who wakes up fresh as a daisy is likely to go to bed tired if he keeps up his freshness all day.—Puck.

ANY one can take Carter's Little Liver Pills, they are so very small. No trouble to swallow. No pain or griping after taking.

"I ACKNOWLEDGE the corn," said the hen, "but it sticks in my crop."—Binghamton Leader.

CHILLS have been very common in these parts, but Smith's Tonic Syrup never fails to cure.—D. W. McIlroy, Ives, Ark.

A BUTCHER who gives light weight sells by the most-trick system.—Texas Siftings.

J. A. JOHNSON, Medina, N. Y., says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cured me." Sold by Druggists, 75c.

IT is positively hurtful to use ointment for skin diseases. Use Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

NO O-tum in Piso's Cure for Consumption. Cures where other remedies fail. 25c.

GOFF'S BRAID THE MARK. BEST MADE.

TRADE IS THE MARK. The Braid that is known the world around.

DEPENDENT PENSION BILL has become a law. \$10 Per MONTH to all honorably discharged Soldiers and Sailors of the late war, who are incapacitated from earning a support. Widows the same, without regard to cause of death. Derelict Parents and Minor Children also interested. Over 25 years' experience. References in all parts of the country. No charge if unsuccessful. Write at once for "Copy of Law," blanks and full instructions. ALL FREE to E. McALLISTER & Co., Successors to William Conard & Co., P. O. Box 716, Washington, D. C.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successfully PROSECUTES CLAIMS. Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau. 2 yrs. in last war, adjudicating claims, army and navy.

PENSIONS and Tumors Cured, no knife, book free. Dr. Grafton & Bush, 105 Elm Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

CANCER

All the year round, you may rely upon Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery to purify the blood and invigorate the system. It's not like the sarsaparillas, that are said to be good for the blood in March, April and May. The "Golden Medical Discovery" works equally well at all times, and in all cases of blood-taints, or humors, no matter what their name or nature.

It's the cheapest blood-purifier, sold through druggists, because you only pay for the good you get.

Your money is returned if it doesn't benefit or cure you.

Can you ask more?

"Golden Medical Discovery" contains no alcohol to inebriate, and no syrup or sugar to derange digestion.

It's a concentrated vegetable extract; put up in large bottles; pleasant to the taste, and equally good for adults or children.

The "Discovery" cures all Skin, Scalp and Scrofulous affections, as Eczema, Tetter, Salt-rheum, Fever-sores, White Swellings, Hip-joint disease and kindred ailments.

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For BILIOUS & NERVOUS DISORDERS SUCH AS

Sick Headache, Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Constipation, Disordered Liver, etc.,

ACTING LIKE MAGIC on the vital organs, strengthening the muscular system, and arousing with the roebud of health

The Whole Physical Energy of the Human Frame.

Beecham's Pills, taken as directed, will quickly RESTORE FEMALES to complete health.

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Price, 25 cents per Box.

Prepared only by THOS. BEECHAM, St. Helena, Lancashire, England.

B. F. ALLEN CO., Sole Agents for United States, 365 & 367 Canal St., New York, who (if your druggist does not keep them) will mail Beecham's Pills on receipt of price—but inquire first.

Good Wives

grow fair in the light of

their works, especially if

they use SAPOLIO.

It is a solid cake of scouring

soap used for all cleaning

purposes. All grocers keep it.

LOVE'S LABOR'S LOST by many a woman who strives to please her household and works herself to death in the effort. If the house does not look as bright as a pin, she gets the blame—if things are upturned while house-cleaning goes on—why blame her again. One remedy is within her reach. If she uses SAPOLIO everything will look clean, and the reign of house-cleaning disorder will be quickly over.

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